

JAPAN TO HER ALLIES

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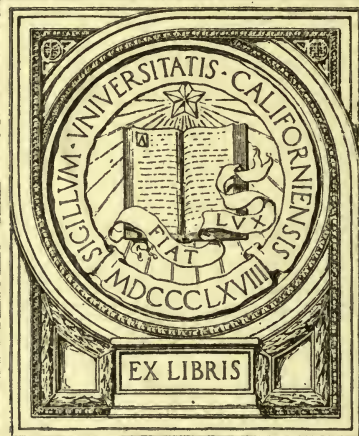
By Hokusai (1760-1849)



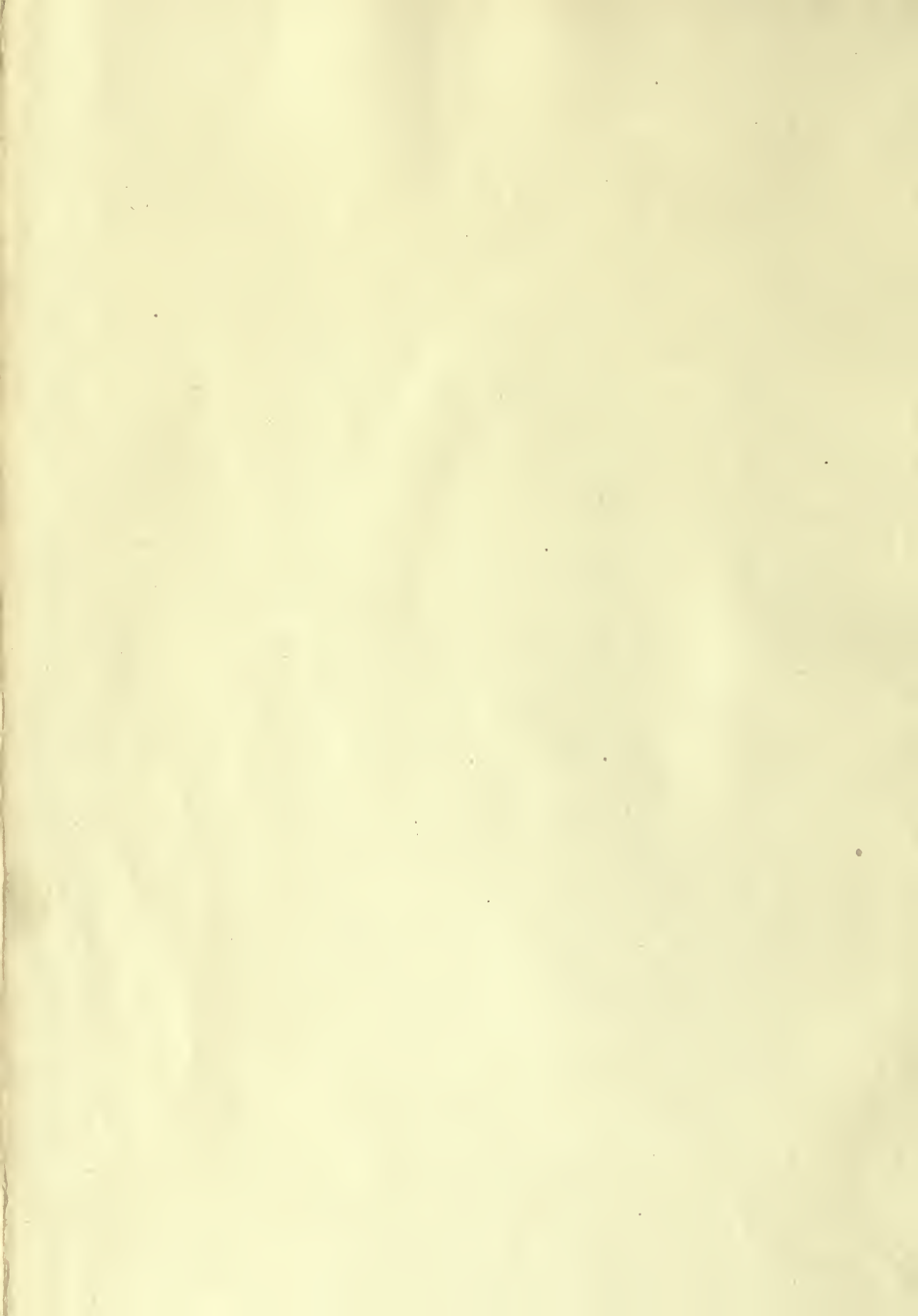
By Kōrin (1661-1716)

A
MESSAGE
OF
PRACTICAL SYMPATHY
FROM
THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION
FOR AIDING
THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS
AND
OTHERS SUFFERING FROM THE WAR
IN
THE ALLIED COUNTRIES

GIFT OF



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TOKYO, JAPAN

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IN
THE ALLIED COUNTRIES

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TOKYO, JAPAN

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR AIDING THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS AND
OTHERS SUFFERING FROM THE WAR IN THE ALLIED COUNTRIES

An international complication occurring in one corner of Europe has given rise to the greatest war in history. The lands of Europe and Western Asia are suddenly covered with the blood and dust of battle. The latest triumphs of science and technical skill have been diverted to ends of destruction. The air of civilization is full of flying shells, reaching incredibly long ranges, exploding with deadly gasses and a hail of bullets, to lay thousands of brave warriors low on the field of carnage. Three years have now passed since this holocaust of blood began. While many have fortunately escaped death, great numbers have fallen, and larger numbers have been maimed or wounded, lying on beds of pain and in need of help and sympathy. Unprecedented numbers of wives and mothers have been made widows, and thousands of orphans created, whose cries are heard throughout the world. Alas, nothing can be more pitiful and sad than the results caused by this war to homes and children!

Japan having joined the Allies on the outbreak of the war is herself one of the belligerents responsible for the prosecution of the war. Far removed as she is from the center of conflict her people have not witnessed the bloody decimation of their country and the mountains of corpses that mark the battlefields of Europe. Since the fall of Tsingtau and the capture of the German colonies in the South Seas Japan has not seen much in the way of active warfare; but the people of Japan cannot turn to the war-stricken countries of Europe without a feeling of profound sympathy, compassion and sorrow. In order appropriately to signify their sympathy towards the Allies and the people suffering on account of the war in the Allied Countries the Japanese people have decided to raise a Sympathy Fund to be collected from the people of the Empire in general and to send it to the Allies by a special Envoy. We, therefore, commend the Fund to our countrymen everywhere and beseech those benevolently inclined to lend all assistance in furthering its collection.

CONSTITUTION OF THE ASSOCIATION

I

This organization shall be known as The Japan Association for Aiding the Sick and Wounded Soldiers and Others Suffering from the War in The Allied Countries.

366497

II

The object of the Association is to show Japan's sincere sympathy to the Sick and Wounded Soldiers and Others Suffering from the War in the Allied countries and to take suitable steps for effecting this purpose.

III

The Office of the Association shall be on the premises of the House of Representatives in the Imperial Diet.

IV

The Association shall solicit contributions from the general public for the object above specified ; and no contribution of less than ten *yen* shall be accepted.

V

The following shall comprise the officers of the Association :

- (a) A President
- (b) Two Vice-Presidents
- (c) An Executive Committee
- (d) Two Auditors
- (e) General Committee
- (f) A Board of Councillors

VI

The term during which subscriptions shall be received expires on March 31, 1917.

VII

The selection of a proper Envoy to the Allied Countries and all procedure in relation to his despatch with the Fund shall be duly decided in consultation with the State authorities.

VIII

All the more important affairs of the Association shall be duly brought before the Board of Councillors and decided with the approval of the President of the Association ; and all minor affairs may be decided by the General Committee in session. The general affairs of the Association shall be managed by the Executive Committee, and its finances by the Auditors.

IX

The funds of the Association shall be received and handled by the First Bank, the Fifteenth Bank, the One Hundredth Bank, the Mitsui Bank, the Mitsu-Bishi Bank, the Yasuda Bank, the Sumitomo Bank (Tokyo Branch) the Kōnoiké Bank (Tokyo Branch) and the Naniwa Bank (Tokyo Branch). Provincial banks handling contributions of the Association shall be named later.

PREFACE

THIS Fund was raised under the auspices of an Association organized to enable the people of Japan to show their profound sympathy toward the sick and wounded soldiers and others suffering on account of the war in the Allied countries in Europe. Led by a subscription of 100,000 *yen* from Her Imperial Majesty the Empress, the Fund was collected from the people of the Empire at large, and now amounts to 1,940,000 *yen*. By resolution of the Committee of Management passed at a meeting held on July 23rd, 1917, it was decided to distribute the money among the Allied countries as follows :

Great Britain	<i>Yen</i> 368,000
France	363,000
Russia	363,000
Italy	363,000
Belgium	363,000
Serbia	60,000
Roumania	60,000
<hr/>	
Total	1,940,000

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

OF

THE ASSOCIATION

President

PRINCE IYESATO TOKUGAWA

Vice-Presidents

BARON SHIBUSAWA

S. SHIMADA

Executive Committee

B. NAKANO, Chairman

S. HAYAKAWA

T. KAKINUMA

M. KUSHIDA

S. OHASHI

S. TERADA

T. WADA

K. YANAGITA

Z. YASUDA

Auditors

BARON KONDO

BARON OKURA

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Principal Officers of the Association :

Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, President ; Baron Shibusawa and S. Shimada, Vice-Presidents ; B. Nakano, Chairman of Executive Committee ; Baron Okura and Baron Kondo, Auditors ; S. Hayakawa, T. Kakinuma, M. Kushida, S. Ohashi, S. Terada, T. Wada, K. Yanagita, and Z. Yasuda, Executive Committee

Contributors to this Volume :

Field-Marshal Count Terauchi, Viscount Motono, I. Oōka, Marquis Kuroda, Viscount Takaaki Kato, T. Hara, T. Inukai, J. Soeda, C. Matsuyama, Baron Okuda, Baron Sakatani, M. Doi, K. Otani, and Y. Kawasaki

Office of the Association :

Preparing to despatch folders inviting subscriptions to the Allies Relief Fund

Entrance to Imperial Palace Grounds

Railway Bridge over the Yalu

Sugar Cane Fields, Formosa

Nihonbashi Thoroughfare, Tokyo

Yokohama Harbour

Kobe Harbour

Osaka Harbour

Nagoya Castle

The Imperial Palace, Kyoto

The Yomei Gate, Nikko

A Cryptomeria Avenue, Kasuga Shrine

Miyajima

Matsushima



BARON SHIBUSAWA
VICE-PRESIDENT



S. SHIMADA
VICE-PRESIDENT

PRINCE IYESATO TOKUGAWA
PRESIDENT



BARON KONDO
AUDITOR

B. NAKANO
CHAIRMAN

BARON OKURA
AUDITOR



FIELD-MARSHAL COUNT TERAUCHI

I. O-OKA

VISCOUNT MOTONO

MARQUIS KURODA

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS VOLUME



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J. SOEDA

T. INUKAI

T. HARA

C. MATSUYAMA

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS VOLUME



BARON OKUDA *

M. DOI *

BARON SAKATANI

K. OTANI

Y. KAWASAKI

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS VOLUME

* THESE GENTLEMEN, OWING TO ILLNESS, DID NOT WRITE ARTICLES



T. KAKINUMA
S. HAYAKAWA

M. KUSHIDA

S. OHASHI

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATION:
FOLDERS INVITING SUBSCRIPTIONS

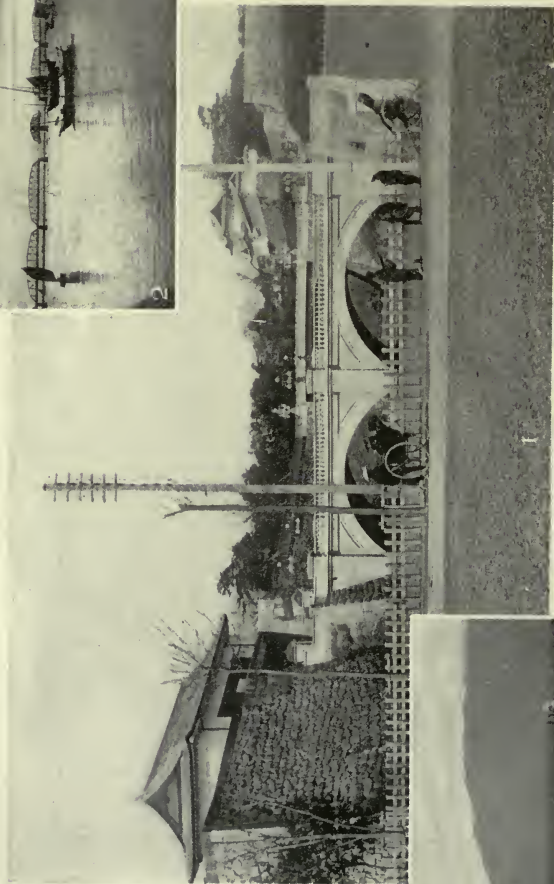
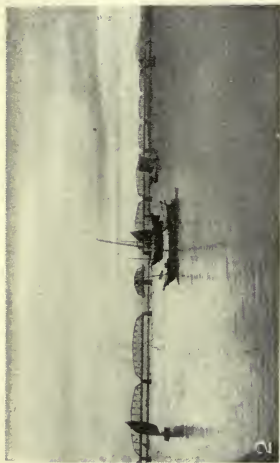


S. TERADA

T. WADA

K. YANAGITA
Z. YASUDA

PREPARING TO DESPATCH
TO THE ALLIES' RELIEF FUND



1. ENTRANCE TO IMPERIAL PALACE GROUNDS, TOKYO
2. RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE YALU
3. SUGAR CANE FIELDS, FORMOSA

SOME FAMOUS PLACES IN JAPAN

THE TASK OF THE ALLIES

By Prince IYESATO TOKUGAWA

(PRESIDENT OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS, AND OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR
AIDING THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS AND
OTHERS SUFFERING FROM THE WAR
IN THE ALLIED COUNTRIES)

ALTHOUGH the amount which we have been able to raise for the relief of the sick and wounded and other sufferers from the war in the Allied countries is not very large it may be regarded as proportionate to the time allowed for its accumulation; and if it does no more than afford the people of Japan an opportunity of signifying in a practical way their depth of sympathy with the Allied Cause and the profound admiration they entertain for the heroic troops of the Allies, it will have accomplished something worth while. This sympathy has been gaining force ever since the beginning of the war, and it has now reached a point where it must needs break forth in this more public manner as representing the sincere sentiment and feeling of the whole Japanese nation.

The people of Japan have been following the progress of the war with sympathetic interest; and they have seen it grow to proportions unheard of in human history.

Of course in war a period of three years cannot be regarded as long. Yet the Allies have pressed forward toward their high and righteous object with unremitting courage, never turning their eyes from the Front. To me this is one of the most sublime sights, which the world will not often witness again.

Even from the brief and occasional telegraphic reports we can see how numberless are the heroic deeds constantly done on the battlefields of Europe, and at what incalculable sacrifice these great deeds are wrought.

The Japanese are a people not less brave and valiant than their European Allies, and they can well appreciate the sacrifices which the men and women of Europe are now bearing so nobly. Perhaps they can appreciate such endurance better than most people since they have themselves experienced war and its sad losses more recently than the nations of Europe. The orphan families and widows

of Japan have no need to exercise imagination to feel for those in Europe who have lost fathers, sons and brothers and husbands. Our people have passed through the ordeal; their sorrows and sacrifices can never be forgotten; and they have a superior right to offer in a practical way their sympathy to their fellow-sufferers in the invaded countries of the Allies. Those who suppose that the people of Japan are mere lookers-on in this great struggle, show how little they know either of Japan's history or character.

No opportunity for the Japanese people properly to express their sympathy having hitherto offered itself, they gladly offer the present contribution as a suitable way of expressing the thought of the nation in however small a way.

It has been a great pleasure to me personally to preside over the Committee appointed to see to the collection of this Fund for the Allied sick and wounded, not only because it afforded me an opportunity of witnessing the interest dis-

played in the Allied cause by the many contributors to the Fund, but also because it gives Japan her first opportunity of adding her mite to that of those who have done so much for the relief of the sufferers in this war. No one, of course, will think of taking the size of the sum contributed as a measure of Japan's sympathy with those she desires to help.

The Committee's plans for the despatch of a special Commission to bear the gift to the Allied countries unfortunately had to be abandoned on account of lack of facilities for transportation and other circumstances. But the little book in which these words are written will take the place of Japan's personal deputation to the Allies, and convey to them and their brave soldiers and their families, and to sufferers who may until then have gone unnoticed, some assistance from Japan and the fullest measure of her sympathy. And if any should feel that they might have received more, Japan asks them to take the will for the deed!



ORIGIN OF THE FUND

By Baron SHIBUSAWA

(VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE JAPAN ASSOCIATION FOR AIDING THE SICK AND
WOUNDED SOLDIERS AND OTHERS SUFFERING FROM THE
WAR IN THE ALLIED COUNTRIES)

AS it became more and more evident that the European war would be prolonged and that Japan, owing to distance from the center of conflict, would be unable to do as much for her Allies as she desired, it was thought that something should be undertaken in the way of assisting in the relief of the wounded soldiers of the Allies and their families as well as those suffering from the war in the invaded countries. The matter began first to be talked about in Tokyo toward the end of 1916; and then in January, 1917, an Association for aiding the Sick and Wounded Soldiers and Others Suffering from the War in the Allied Countries was formed, and information of its object transmitted to all parts of the empire.

The proposal at once met with the cordial approval of the Japanese people everywhere, and liberal contributions soon began to flow into the treasury of the Fund. When the amount had accumulated to a sum in the vicinity of two million *yen* it was thought better to distribute the money as soon as possible rather than to await the larger sum anticipated. At a meeting of the Committee in charge of the Fund it was formally decided to enter on a distribution of the Fund during the month of August, 1917. From the beginning it had been the intention of the Committee to despatch a deputation conveying the Fund to the Allied countries, together with the sympathy and good-will of the people of Japan, but later it was decided that the Fund with a small book bearing the sympathies of the nation, instead of a personal deputation, would be sent to our diplomatic representatives in the Allied countries so as to have them distributed in a proper way. It is, therefore, the earnest wish of Japan that all who read this small volume will believe that it brings with it the profound sympathy of the whole Japanese nation, of which the money accompanying it is but the slenderest token. Those who have consented to insert in the volume an expression of their interest and sympathy concerning the Allied nations, are all men who have taken a very active part in the raising of the Fund, as well as being

persons prominent in various walks of life in Japan. Being myself one of the leading promoters of the Fund and an earnest supporter of the movement to assist the soldiers of the Allies, it is a great pleasure to me to have the honour of adding a few words of my own, to further the object in hand, though it may seem a bit vain to suppose that I personally can say anything of value. Yet the truth about things necessary can never be so vain as it is timely; and, as I know that I have had the support of the whole Japanese people in the project, I am the more confident in expressing what I have to say.

The outbreak of the war in Europe was no less a tremendous surprise than a severe shock to the people of Japan. It is not too much to say that it came to them like a bolt out of the blue. That the greatest and the most peaceful nations of the world should suddenly become locked in deadly conflict was something that puzzled and still puzzles the people of the Orient. At the beginning of the war its causes were less defined, of course, than at present. The newspapers were so full of idle rumours and diverse explanations as to the ground of the war that the Japanese were much confused as to the real facts of the case. Gradually, however, it became clear with the progress of the struggle that it was a contest between those who aim to defend the weak and the oppressed against the strong and ruthless: in other words, a struggle between the principles of peace and righteousness and

the principles of aggression and plunder; between right and might. As Japan could not support principles of international aggression she had no difficulty in knowing which side she was on, and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance pointed out the course she was to take. And thus Japan early found herself a participant in the conflict on behalf of the Allies, with the earnest approval of her people.

Japan no sooner entered the war than she concentrated her main attention on uprooting German power and influence from East Asia; and so she laid siege to the German stronghold at Tsingtau, which in a few weeks capitulated; and then Japan spread her fleet over the north and south Pacific until not a German ship was left. In the meantime her navy took an active part in convoying Australian troops and keeping an eye on interned ships of the enemy, rendering commerce secure in oriental waters. Simultaneously her arsenals and factories at home were occupied to the utmost in turning out munitions and war supplies for the European Allies. Thus, though Japan was far removed from the theatre of the war, she was determined to make up for her absence from the main field of battle by backing up as much as possible those in the thick of the fight. Japan found herself of special assistance to Russia at a time when that country was pressed for more war material and military instruction. It is not too much to say that the Allies owe the freedom of

Oriental waters from enemy menace to the naval strength of Japan. Her early occupation of the German south-sea islands made it impossible for enemy ships to find further haven in that section of the globe. This progress and security were the outcome of Japan's loyalty to the Allies and the might and discipline of her forces. It is indeed a great satisfaction to Japan that the Allies have already expressed their warm appreciation of her efforts, according to the measure of her opportunity, in firmly establishing peace in the Far East. Though Japan's actual fighting has been small compared with that of the other Allies, many hundreds of Japanese homes have already lost fathers, husbands, sons and brothers; and the present activity of the Japanese fleet in the dangerous Mediterranean Sea means more loss of life and equipment to Japan, a sacrifice she is only too willing to endure if the war can be but hastened unto victory for the Allied cause.

When the awful struggle will end we have as yet no means of knowing, but as to how it will end the Allies have but one conviction. All who have faith in righteousness must believe in its ultimate triumph! At any rate all lovers of humanity and peace must earnestly desire the speedy termination of the present horror of human decimation and pain. Japan is not suffering to any appreciable extent from the disasters of the war. Yet she cannot but wish, for the sake of humanity, that the ever-

extending lines of Front in Europe will shorten and the end soon come. The fearful scenes of horror and carnage pictured to the Japanese mind as general features of the conflict in Europe seem almost incredible, especially the barbarous deeds of the Teutons. It is a matter of eternal regret that any people should have so far fallen and marred forever the civilization of the world.

More than half a century ago when I was a young man entrusted with diplomatic affairs connected with the Tokugawa Government, in the days of feudalism, I honestly regarded Europeans as barbarians. I believed that their main policy was one of aggression, the stronger preying on the weaker, and that, therefore, it was a great mistake for Japan to encourage their presence in the Far East by concluding treaties with them. Frightened, however, by the presence of their warships with great guns, Japan consented to the conclusion of treaties, though I felt that our country was thereby imperilled. I was indeed one of the firmest advocates of an anti-foreign policy. I now admit, of course, that my views of foreign nations were quite erroneous, the hasty conclusions of uninformed youth, which knew little of the outside world. Later views convinced me that though some foreign nations were aggressive, all were not such; and that in any case no nation could isolate itself from the world without divorcing itself from the common progress of humanity and thereby exposing itself

to permanent deterioration. The peoples of the world must advance together or create differences that can only menace peace. Under the impetus of such convictions I then began to advocate an open door policy as regards foreigners. In after years, however, I began to notice that while the progress of science and civilization was utilized by peaceful nations for the good of humanity and the world in general, it was being utilized by aggressive nations for the promotion of tyranny and the development of despotism. It is now a great satisfaction to me personally as well as to my fellow countrymen to know that Japan has cast in her lot with the nations determined to stand against the unjust aggressor, and fight until the principle of aggression is eradicated and permanent peace established. Japan indeed feels more and more the good fortune as well as the national pride of being one with the noble Allies. At the same time I cannot recall the thought of my youngmanhood with regard to the barbarous ideas of some western nations without feeling that after all I was not so very far mistaken in regard to some of them.

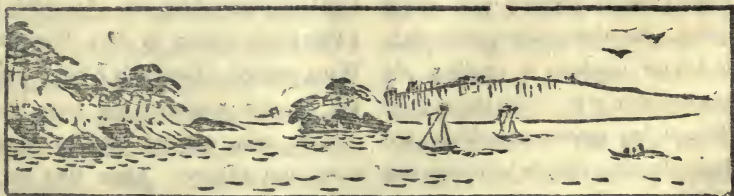
While Japan congratulates herself on the good fortune of being on the right side in this terrible struggle, she cannot be content merely to witness the progress of the war, or even to supply the Allies with the munitions and the loans that she can spare; and so she has collected this

special Fund to show her practical sympathy with the brave men and their families, who have faced deadly conflict for the sake of mankind and their country; and she hopes they will accept the gift with a full realization of the spirit in which it is tendered. Originally our idea was to limit the application of the Fund to the sick and wounded directly associated with the war, but later we thought it better to enlarge its scope to include all who have suffered from the war, even though non-combatants, especially the Belgians who have been subjected to atrocious treatment for so long. Japan feels that her sympathy would be imperfect should these sufferers be excluded.

When the Association for the assistance of the Allied soldiers was formed, and the programme adopted by the Executive Committee at the beginning of 1917, an effort was made to have the Fund complete in three months, but the matter was delayed by the sudden dissolution of the Imperial Diet and the holding of a general election, and thus the collecting of the Fund was prolonged to June. In connection with the contributions made to the Fund I traveled to various parts of the empire, explaining the why and the wherefore of the project, and found everywhere the interest of the public most keen. Though the time has been short and the amount collected not as large as intended, the result nevertheless sincerely represents the sympathetic spirit and purpose of the Japanese nation.

The colossal sums of money daily expended in Europe on the general progress of the war must inevitably make any gift, however small, of some importance in relieving the distressed; and so Japan does not hesitate to ask her Allies to accept even this inadequate contribution, assuring them that no amount, however large, could express fully the extent

of the nation's sympathy and good-will, not only for the wounded and the suffering but for the principles for which the Allies are fighting. We respectfully ask, therefore, that all who read this book will understand that the amount of the gift is no measure of the depth of Japan's sympathy accompanying it.



THE PERPETRATORS OF THE WAR

By SABURO SHIMADA

(EX-PRESIDENT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR AIDING THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS AND OTHERS SUFFERING FROM THE WAR IN THE ALLIED COUNTRIES)

ACCORDING to our view of the case in Japan, the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Serbia by Austria in July, 1914, led to the present European war. As this action was undoubtedly taken under the aegis of Germany she must be held equally guilty with Austria as the perpetrator of the war. Since then the war has reached in extent and intensity beyond all precedent and anticipation, and still there is no sign of peace.

Germany maintains that to her it is a war of self-defence and national preservation; she is perforce only on the defensive. But when a nation deliberately provokes or produces a condition she cannot complain of it. With the progress of time it has become abundantly and undoubtedly clear that the ultimatum sent to Serbia by Austria had been secretly submitted to the Kaiser and had his consent. Thus the plot of the Teutons to lead Europe into war has been laid bare.

Even while negotiations were going on the transportation of troops to the frontiers of Belgium and the mobilization of the vast German army were completed; while no such menacing preparations were to be seen in France and Belgium. The Belgians had no defences of any great importance in anticipation of such an unwarranted attack; their fortresses were not such as could hope to withstand German artillery of high calibre. A condition of similar unpreparedness was seen in England, showing plainly that she, like France and Belgium, had no intention of provoking war. According to a little book written by Mrs. Humphry Ward, entitled "England's Effort," English regulars numbered no more than 233,000 men, and the Territorials no more than 263,000. These facts are a sufficient answer to the German lie accusing England and France of a desire for war. Now if England and France had no desire to provoke war, it is not to be believed that Russia would attempt so foolhardy a

course alone. The fact is, none of these nations wanted war, nor were they ready for it. Consequently the Teutons are compelled to admit their responsibility for the war and for all the millions of whose death they are guilty, and the other millions whom they have maimed and wounded, to say nothing of the sorrow and grief visited upon innocent peoples, with the decimation of their country. How can such a crime as this be forgiven?

We have only to turn to the history of the past few years to see how England, America, France and Italy have advocated and stood for the principles of peace and mutual respect among the nations of the world. On the other hand it is just as evident that Germany fostered and stood for an aggressive militarism based on fear and the arbitrary rights of the stronger. When Russia and America urged the holding of an international Peace Conference at the Hague, England, France and Japan endorsed the proposal and were represented there. At this conference for the promotion of international amity and to render more humane the laws of war it was agreed to have a Tribunal of Arbitration, and to prohibit the use of explosive bullets in war, as well as attacks on undefended towns. The limitation of armaments was also discussed. To all these humanitarian proposals Germany turned a deaf ear. Even then she was apparently averse to peace; she already had her mind made up to be rapacious.

When Germany perpetrated this war the world was, therefore, surprised only so long as it refused to think and review the attitude of that nation for the past fifty years. The confidence of the great nations of the world in the character of Germany has been sadly misplaced. When the war broke out Japan had to make up her mind what attitude she would take; the Anglo-Japanese Alliance pointed her to the side of allies and the outrages on humanity and civilization demanded that in any case Japan should be on the side of the just.

No thinking person can have any doubt that the cause of the Allies in this war is the cause of all mankind. On them and their arms depends the security of peace and righteousness for posterity. With the Allies defeated, German despotism and military rule would overrun Europe and finally the whole earth. It, therefore, becomes the duty of all civilized nations to rise in support of the Allies to the best of their ability and resources. The thick of the fight is at this moment in process; and the cost of victory will be the largest ever paid by mortal man. Surely what is purchased at so great a price, at so vast a sacrifice, will be of inestimable value to mankind! Just what the thing of incalculable worth may be we are as yet too much confused to see clearly; but we believe it awaits the vanquishers of savagery, brutality and outrageous inhumanity. What greater glory can the Allies cherish than to hand this pearl of

great price on to their children. Japan is proud and glad to have her part in its purchase. Her sympathy with those fighting for the rights and liberties of mankind is sincere and deep beyond computation.

When the Kaiser and his minions are defeated and the great war is over, the greatest danger to human civilization will be removed, and reason will no longer be subject to brute force and military might. Never again shall a nation dare to defy mankind by claiming to swallow a smaller nation by virtue of its might and size. Never again shall any considerable number of people assume that the big has the right to insult and abuse the small with impunity! To admit such a right is to place brute force above reason, and give free rein to savagery. The Allies are of a nobler type of mind and

character than to concede this right either to themselves or any others; they will fight until the exponents of such claims have been deprived of power to enforce their principles of aggression, and deprived of such power once and for all.

It is because the Allies are bravely and without thought of cost determined to accomplish it with all reasonable haste, that I join with my fellow countrymen in conveying this tribute of respect, admiration and sympathy to them and those who have suffered with and for them, and all of us, in the war in Europe. May Japan's small contribution in the hour of need be accepted in the spirit in which it has been collected and sent; and may the day of victory for the Allies be soon in sight, with its crown of immortal fame!



PRESENTATION OF THE FUND

By Field-Marshal Count TERAUCHI

(PRIME MINISTER OF JAPAN AND EX-GOVERNOR-GENERAL
OF CHosen)

A SEASONED soldier cannot but be profoundly interested in so colossal and prolonged a calamity as the European war, from every point of view. He knows well its sanguinary horrors and ever-growing extent of unprecedented battle line; and he can feel too for the officers and men exposed to incessant strain of conflict, as well as understand the measure of sacrifice and pain endured by the people and their defenders whose blood is reddening the hillsides and streams of the invaded countries. Far removed as the Empire of Japan is from the center of action, and little as the people of Japan have suffered in comparison with their European Allies, Japan and her people none the less know the meaning of war and are able, therefore, to appreciate the sufferings and sacrifices of their Allies as their own. The people of Japan feel themselves one with the people of the invaded countries, just as the people of the allies do: they are one in sympathy and in the fight for international justice, and stand ready to share the hardships of the struggle to the fullest extent.

In a material as well as a naval and military sense Japan has been sharing as far as possible in the responsibilities of the war; but she is desirous of doing something to share in the moral and spiritual responsibilities as well. It has seemed to Japan that one of the most effective ways of doing this would be to raise and send to the needy of the invaded countries and those defending them a Fund of Sympathy. The idea was no sooner suggested than it was formally adopted and at once carried out.

As the Prime Minister of Japan, by Grace of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor, it is my privilege and pleasure hereby to express the sympathy and good-will of the people of Japan for the Allied armies and peoples in this day of trial, and to assure them of Japan's wholehearted support in the fight and in the objects for which the war is waged.

At the same time I beg the opportunity of saying how deeply the people of Japan feel compassion for those who have endured and are still enduring the immeasurable sacrifices of the war-stricken lands.

From the inception of the movement for the collection of the Relief Fund for the Allies I have earnestly supported it; in which I was, of course, but carrying out the wishes of the Japanese people. Though the amount contributed may seem no more than a mere nothing in comparison with the need of the suffering nations, the heartfelt sympathy and admiration of a whole nation go with it; those who receive the gift from Japan may well look upon it as the widow's mite that means more than all the offerings of the rich.

The war still goes on and will go on; but it is forging daily toward the goal of the Allies. Inferring the future from the past, the war can have but one outcome. But while we believe that every day now will work out more advantageously for the Allies, we must not suppose that an

early peace is possible. Let the acclaim, the sympathy and universal support of the millions at home urge on our heroic officers and men to ever more vigorous hostilities until the enemy is compelled to sue for peace.

It will be a great satisfaction to me and all the people of Japan if our sympathy and interest, as expressed in collecting and sending this Fund, can do anything to strengthen and encourage the fighting spirit of those to whom the honour of the Allies is entrusted, as well as to aid those made needy by the war. The people of Japan confidently rely on the generosity of their Allies to accept and appreciate this token of sympathy and respect. I am grateful to our people for the interest they have shown in the Fund, and for the valuable assistance they have rendered the Committee appointed for its collection. In the name of the people of Japan I beg the people of Allies to accept the Fund as signifying Japan's sympathy and good-will coupled with a sincere desire to help those in need and to see the day of victory for the Allied cause.



JAPAN'S SYMPATHY

By Viscount MOTONO
(MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS)

JAPAN is following with heartfelt admiration the heroic efforts displayed by each of the friendly nations allied with her in this awful war to which there is no parallel in the annals of the human race.

The Japanese nation feels it a duty of simple humanity towards those nations fighting for the triumph of justice and equity to do something for the relief and consolation of the unfortunate victims of this conflict which has now for three years been devastating the world.

The small offering from Japan may be no more than a drop in the ocean, but I venture to hope that our friends and allies will appreciate the fact that in undertaking this labor of benevolence, the Japanese people have been prompted by a sense of the most thorough unanimity and of the sincerest sympathy and goodwill.

JAPAN ONE WITH THE ALLIES

By MARQUIS KURODA

(VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS)

TO the great regret of Japan no less than of all her Allies the war in Europe still rages, and all prospects of a near end seem still uncertain. The noble Powers whose cause Japan has espoused are bravely undergoing the most profound sacrifices and sustaining the heaviest losses in life and property ; while the horror and misery of the war itself are beyond description.

The conflict had scarcely opened when Japan decided to participate in it as a champion of the liberty and justice for which she believed her Allies were fighting, the way being made easy as well as necessary by the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Removed as Japan is from the center of war it has not been possible for her to do all that she desired. But all the military and financial aid within her power she has freely placed at the disposal of her friends. The Germans have been uprooted and banished from their foothold in China and their fleets have been cleared from Far Eastern seas ; and these operations Japan has now followed up by sending a fleet to the Mediterranean, assistance which her Alliance does not call for, but which she is only too glad to offer if thereby any appreciable help can be given to the cause in hand. Notwithstanding the strength of her desire to aid still further in the war, geographical conditions and distance keep Japan out of the main theatre of action. Japan can have neither satisfaction nor contentment in thus being forced to see her Allies fight and suffer alone, while she remains practically unmolested by the horrors to which the invaded lands are subject. Thus has Japan been obliged to look from afar on the stress of the fight and lose that degree of glory that is theirs who drink the cup of sacrifice to the utmost. But her Allies will no doubt give her the credit of having done what she could ; since none can do more.

Distance, however, cannot limit the measure of Japan's sympathy, which must go out warmly in commiseration with the wounded and the ill-treated at the actual

seat of war. We are proud of being allied with those fighting for civilization and the peace of humanity. This sentiment of oneness with the Allies prevails very generally among the people of Japan; and when the resolution of tribute and sympathy for our Allies was passed by the Imperial Diet in January of this year, the popular feeling was not, however, satisfied with this mere expression of sentiment, and in consequence a fund was raised by an Association presided over by Prince Tokugawa. Those who had most to do with receiving contribut-

ions to the fund for the soldiers of the Allies and their families found everywhere a liberal response to their appeal, people of every degree desiring to have a share in the gift and the help it is intended to be to those receiving it.

It will be a great satisfaction to Japan if her sincere, if rather inadequate, contribution be accepted in the spirit in which it is intended. We earnestly desire to see a final and lasting victory for the Allies and the establishment of permanent and honourable peace among all mankind.



JAPAN FOR JUSTICE

By JUICHI SOEDA

(EX-VICE-MINISTER OF FINANCE, EX-PRESIDENT OF THE BANK OF TAIWAN,
EX-PRESIDENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL BANK, AND OF THE IMPERIAL GOVERN-
MENT RAILWAYS AND PRESIDENT OF THE HOCHI SHIMBUN)

JAPAN is often represented by those who bear her ill-will as being a warlike and aggressive nation, but no allegation could be further removed from both the facts of history and her modern policy. Great wars indeed have been waged by Japan; but they were either forced upon her or she was obliged to resort to arms in self-protection and to preserve the peace of East Asia. Even in the present European war Japan's participation is the result of her loyalty to the Treaty of Alliance with Great Britain. It is ever a paramount principle of Japan to be true to her treaties and engagements entered into with other nations. This is why she rose so readily in response to the call of her Ally and took her stand against the Powers of central Europe, liberating the Far East from the menace of German arms and shattering the enemy fleet and fortress so firmly rooted in Kiaochau.

Having demolished the German stronghold at Tsingtau and taken a very active if not predominating part in sweeping the

German fleet from the Pacific and the South Seas, Japan was not content to rest on her laurels, but continued, and still continues, with ungrudging zeal to assist her Allies by supplying them with war munitions, materials and funds, and even to the extent of sending a detachment of her fleet to the Mediterranean Sea.

The recent disorder in China might have proved a temptation to an aggressive nation; but it was not so to Japan. In all her relations with that country Japan's sole desire has been the preservation of peace and the establishment of stable government; and to that end she has devoted her steady and careful attention. Had it been otherwise the consequences for the Allies might have been serious, forcing them to divert their strength from the great struggle on which all their energies must be concentrated. The unjust and baseless rumours circulated by Japan's enemies to the effect that she was bent on securing a portion of China, on the one hand, and sending an army into Russia, on the other, have been disproved already

by the facts. It is eminently manifest, then, that Japan has not only been faithful to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and all her agreements with England, France and Russia, but she has done and is still doing her utmost to render valuable aid and support to all the Entente Powers. Japan believes that her interests are one and the same with those of the Powers with whom she is making common cause in fighting against Germany and Austria; and the natural consequence is that the people of Japan everywhere entertain the deepest and sincerest sympathy for the sufferings and sacrifices of their European Allies.

It was indeed for this reason and to express in a practical way this sentiment that the Imperial Diet in January, 1917, passed a resolution paying the highest tribute to the heroic sacrifice and valour of the European Allies, and expressing the sympathy of the entire nation with their noble endeavours. But Japan is a nation that could not be content with mere words; and so an association was at once formed to raise a fund for expressing in a practical and effective way what the country felt in relation to the wounded, sick and suffering of the Allied Countries. Of this association Prince Tokugawa accepted the presidency, and Baron Shibuswa and the Hon. Saburo Shimada consented to act as vice-presidents; and thus with the president of the House of Peers at the head, and Japan's foremost philanthropist and financier, and the

president of the House of Representatives as assistants, the movement went forward with the hearty approval of the nation, and subscriptions soon began to flow in from all classes and all quarters of the empire.

Eventually the sum of two million yen, or thereabout, was collected; and it was thought better to proceed at once with the distribution of this rather than delay the needed help by waiting for more. It was, therefore, decided to divide the fund among the wounded, sick and suffering of Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Servia and Roumania, a resolution to that effect being adopted at a general meeting of the Association held on the 23rd of July, 1917. Though the sum may appear small, yet when one remembers the time allowed for its accumulation and the fact that it is all made up of subscriptions voluntarily contributed by a large number of people, the result cannot fail to convey the heartfelt sympathy which it undoubtedly represents.

While the Allies of Japan are asked graciously to accept this humble gift from Japan they are at the same time reminded that it signifies not only her sympathy with those who have suffered from the war, but Japan's sympathy also with the great cause for which the heroes of the Allies are so gallantly laying down their lives. Peace with honour, a truly progressive civilization and the uplifting of humanity are ideals after which Japan has striven from even remote ages. When-

ever she has been compelled to fight it was always for these ideals rather than for any selfish or aggressive end. It is, therefore, to all Japanese the most natural thing that their sympathy should go out in word and deed to her Allies now fighting for these ideals, and that her prayers

should follow them to complete and final victory, when she can join with her friends in celebrating the end of that barbarous and aggressive militarism now so ruthlessly represented by the Central Powers of Europe.



POSSIBILITIES OF PEACE

By KAHEI OTANI

(PRESIDENT OF THE YOKOHAMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, THE JAPAN TEA TRADERS ASSOCIATION, THE SOCIETY FOR THE BENEFIT OF SOLDIERS OF YOKOHAMA, THE YOKOHAMA EDUCATION SOCIETY, THE YOKOHAMA SEVENTY FOURTH BANK AND AUDITOR OF THE JAPAN RED CROSS SOCIETY)

TO maintain public peace and order in a country it is necessary to preserve unbroken the peace of the world. For this reason I make world peace my ideal and am always praying for the establishment of righteousness and justice among mankind. It is to our infinite regret, therefore, that the present great war has broken out in Europe, just when the civilization born there was spreading all over the world.

How terrible a thing war is! It destroys the world's wealth and deranges its economics. The war expenditure of the belligerent nations already foots up some hundreds of billions of *yen*, the larger portion of which is lost forever on land and sea. Considering the financial condition of the belligerents before the war, it is obvious that such enormous losses must be very disadvantageous to them. This is another reason why I earnestly hope for the day of peace.

The war now in process in Europe is an event so unique that it has startled the whole world. We, the people of Japan, entertain the most profound sympathy for those who are fighting in this disastrous conflict for the peace of the world, and have thereby been put to suffering and injury. We are deeply grateful to them and offer them our congratulations and best wishes on their victories. It will still be a long time before the restoration of peace and diplomatic relations between the belligerents; and so I urge that the officers and men of the Allied countries take due care of themselves for the sake of their homelands. At the same time I take this opportunity of presenting to them my respects.

THE CASE AGAINST GERMANY

By CHUJIRO MATSUYAMA

(EDITOR IN CHIEF OF THE TOKYO ASAHI SHIMBUN)

IT is most unfortunate when a country finds that it has a sinister neighbour. In this unhappy position the peoples of Belgium, France and Russia have lived for some years. Even England, secure within her ocean walls and under the guns of her mighty fleet, could not feel at ease from the German menace. When militarism begins to gather force it is like atmospheric conditions causing a cyclone: everyone in the neighbourhood must look out or take the consequences. And if the larger and more powerful nations could not pursue life in peace how much more disturbed must have been the smaller countries, like Belgium, Serbia and Roumania, which are constantly exposed to unprincipled aggression from the Teutons? Unmistakably Germany is the common enemy of mankind. There is no protection against pestilence except destruction of the cause. The Allies have to get at the root of the evil represented by the Teutons and eradicate it. They must find the *kultur* source of the militarist bacteria and disinfect it. Germany and Austria must be thoroughly disabled in a militarist sense, and their peoples must be taught that humane motives rather than aggressive ambition shall rule the policies of nations.

Germany has not been a menace to Europe only: she has been a menace to the world. The war was not long in bringing out the disloyal influence she was exercising on American life. Indeed the war came not a moment too soon to save America from the Teutonic menace that threatened Europe so long and ultimately burst out in decimation of humanity. In Africa, too, the influence of German colonization has been anything but wholesome among the native races. German might has no consideration for those at its mercy, and the progress of German colonization has not usually been for the benefit of her subject races. In recent years this same sinister influence has been spreading and taking root in East Asia. Germany took the South Sea islands and then stole a chunk of China, making the murder of a missionary

an excuse for helping herself to Chinese territory at the muzzle of her guns. Even Japan, far removed as she is from the sphere of Teutonic influence, could not escape its menace.

Finding herself, therefore, in the face of a common enemy with England, France Belgium and Russia, Japan was forced to make common cause with these countries to stem the tide of German militarism and inhuman aggression. Japan attacked Germany at Tsingtau and soon uprooted her from the soil of her oriental prize; and she assisted in destroying the German influence in the South and Indian Seas. Happily, she could speedily accomplish her objects in the Orient. Should it happen, however, that the Allies cannot chastise Germany thoroughly after all, she might regain her influence in the Orient and menace its peace again. Japan hoped herself that she could despatch her military forces to the European battlefield but the circumstance that it is impracticable prevents her doing so. She thinks, therefore, that the cause in which her Allies are fighting is her cause too. The respect for human liberty and international justice, which the victory of the Allies must inspire in the heart of nations, will redound to Japan's good equally with other peoples. The heroes falling wounded and dying on the blood-drenched fields of Europe are giving their lives for Japan as well as for mankind generally. The Japanese people, therefore, owe to them a debt

of gratitude that never can be adequately repaid.

The spirit of Bushido, however, is not such that it can calmly look on while others are enduring immeasurable sacrifices in its interest. Already Japan has supplied her Allies with immense quantities of munitions, arms and war provisions generally, in addition to her valuable naval and military assistance duly acknowledged by them. These things have been a matter of course, a common duty. But the people of Japan would fain do more; and so they decided to raise a Relief Fund for those of the Allied peoples most suffering from the war. Japan is not a wealthy country; and her people knew that they could not hope to raise a sum at all adequate to the need. But she has sufficient confidence in the spirit of her Allies to believe that they will not judge the degree of Japan's sympathy and good-will by the amount of money she is able to collect for their relief. It will be sufficient if they understand that the gift represents all the people of Japan, and bears with it their best wishes and wholehearted support.

The collection of the Fund has been under the patronage and direction of such high personages as Prince Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers and son of the last of the Shoguns. The subscriptions came from all the people, high and low, rich and poor, from his Majesty the Empress to the humblest of his majesty's subjects. The sum would have aggregat-

ed more had a longer time been allowed for its collection, and had the war not raised the cost of living to an abnormal percentage. The attitude of the Japanese people toward the Fund for the Allied sick and wounded may be inferred from the fact that the total is much greater than that of the Fund for Japanese soldiers and sailors raised after the war with Russia and fall of Tsingtau. Small as the Fund may seem it is very large for Japan, considering her economic condition. Funds are large or not, in proportion to the means of those contributing to them; and from this standard of value the gift from Japan is very large. But, as has been already intimated, Japan would not have the beneficiaries of the Fund think for a moment that she desires

to be judged by figures or in any material sense, since no such mode of appraisal could measure the depth of sympathy that comes with the gift. The Japanese have an ancient proverb which says: "One lamp from the poor and ten thousand from the rich!" It means that one light placed on the altar of God by the poor man has the same value in the eye of Heaven as ten thousand offered by the rich. All who understand the force of this proverb, which has a profound religious and moral significance, will understand and appreciate the zeal of Japanese people rather than be concerned with the amount of contributions. This I say, as I am in a most convenient position to know the circumstances as a newspaper writer of Tokyo.



THE "UME" AND THE "KUSUNOKI"

By YOSHITARO KAWASAKI

(PRESIDENT OF THE KAWASAKI BANK, LIMITED, AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF
THE KAWASAKI DOCKYARD COMPANY, LIMITED)

GERMANY is the enemy of justice, of liberty, of humanity and of peace. She is, therefore, a public menace and the enemy of the world. The Allies are doing no more than their duty in chastising the enemy of mankind and coöperating as the champions of justice. In love of justice, liberty and humanity the Japanese are behind no people of the world; and it was the most natural thing possible for his Majesty the Emperor of Japan to proclaim war against Germany when she challenged that friendly agreement known as the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The warlike operations which Japan has effectively carried out against German power in East Asia and on the Pacific are well known to the world. This successful campaign against the common enemy was energetically supported by the whole nation and the enthusiastic loyalty and heroism of our officers and men, as has also been Japan's activity in supplying munitions and other requisites to the Allies.

The latest extension of Japan's programme on behalf of the Allies has been the despatch of a powerful destroyer fleet to the Mediterranean Sea. Two units of that fleet deserve special mention: the destroyers *Umé* and *Kusunoki*. These two fine examples of Japanese shipcraft were constructed in the Kawasaki dockyard under my supervision and management. Our dockyard could receive no higher honour than to hear of the able service these two boats have been rendering so far in this great war.

These two boats by virtue of their names as well as by their deeds will well signify to Europe the fighting spirit of Japan. They are names redolent of the noblest sentiment and the most conspicuous loyalty in Japanese history. In western countries as well as in Japan flowers have a language. It is a tongue that is known and understood of all. In Japan *umé* means the plum blossom, the symbol of fidelity, much the same signification as it has in Europe. The Japan-

ese plum blossom is the first flower of spring, sometimes blooming even while the snow still falls. It faces the frost and sleet as the pioneer of spring, the harbinger of returning life and beauty. It represents the true citizen soldier and patriot. Japan's history and literature abound in references to it. One of the most interesting traditions is that associated with the quiver of plum blossoms carried by Kajiwaru Kagesuye. In one of the great battles fought between the Taira and the Minamoto clans in the 12th century the Minamoto troops attacked the castle of Fukuhara held by the Taira forces, the spot now occupied by the Ikuta shrine in Kobé. In the assault there were two warriors, Kajiwaru Kage-toki and his son Kajiwaru Kagesuye, whose names the plum blossom has made immortal. These two heroes cut their way into the enemy's ranks until they lost sight of each other; and when the father began to look about for the brave son, he found him fighting fiercely in a hand to hand encounter, his arrows all spent but his quiver filled with a branch of plum blossoms. The youth, finding all his arrows had been short away, broke a branch of blossoms from a plum tree as he passed, to show that though the weapons were finished, the spirit was in no way diminished. No wonder the old warrior was proud of his son; and Japan has been proud of him ever since. The story passed from mouth to mouth and elicited the admiration of friends and

enemies alike. This association of the delicate and the beautiful with the spirit of chivalry and heroism is something no Teuton could ever understand and appreciate, preferring, as the Germans do, to destroy and efface every trace of art and beauty where their arms have gone. When our Allies see the destroyer *Umi* and her brave officers and crew let them be reminded of the spirit she stands for, and when the enemy meets her, let him know wherewith he has to contend!

The other destroyer, *Kusunoki*, is named after Kusunoki Masashigé, one of the most noted loyalists of old Japan, whose bronze equestrian statue adorns the precincts of the Imperial Palace ground approaching Nijubashi in Tokyo. In ancient times when the Emperor Godaigo was beset by the Hojo traitors and escaped into the mountains of Kasagi, where he summoned all loyal subjects to his banner, Kusunoki Masashigé braved all odds and came out on the Imperial side. Tradition has it that the Emperor in the midst of his distress had a dream in which he saw a mysterious tree to the south of his palace, and he thought of the two ideographs, *kusu*, south, and *ki*, a tree; and then he asked the priest of the hill temple whether he knew a man named Kusunoki; and the holy man informed the Emperor that such was the name of one the greatest loyalists of the empire, and that this loyalist was at that moment preparing to come to the defence of the Imperial cause. The Emperor made

further inquiries concerning the man, and found that he was the son of a couple who had been long childless and obtained this heir by praying to the god of the mountain. The boy had been brought up with great care and was well skilled in military arts. The Emperor at once sent a messenger to Kusunoki informing him that the Imperial cause was completely entrusted to him. The young warrior was quite overcome by the honour thus conferred upon him. He repaired the Imperial headquarters and outlined his plan of campaign to the Emperor, who was much pleased with the young warrior and his strategy. Then he led an army against the traitors and defeated them. Afterwards when other traitors arose under an Ashikaga noble, Kusunoki Masashigé led the Imperial forces against them, when a great battle was fought at the Minato river near Kobé, the noble loyalist this time meeting defeat by overwhelming odds; whereupon he despatched himself rather than fall into the hands of the rebels. His last words were: "O that I might be reborn seven times to slay these traitors!" These words have been sounded down the corridors of Japanese history until they are familiar from generation to generation to every child of the empire. It is in the same mood and with the same spirit that the noble ship "Kusunoki" goes forth to Europe to

meet the enemies of civilization, against which our Emperor is waging war no less than the rulers of all the most civilized countries.

Thus the two Japanese destroyers have great traditions to live up to; and Japan has no doubt that they will prove worthy of the trust reposed in them. The heroism and chivalry of the Japanese warrior is proverbial; and the best examples of such character are manning the Imperial ships now in European waters. The Kawasaki dockyard is now busy in the construction of warships for France; and when she is completed and takes her place in the fighting line in European seas, she will no doubt respond to the trust placed in her by our noble Allies. The work on this ship proceeds day and night so as to hasten completion at the earliest possible moment. These ships, and many others, constructed in Japan to expedite the progress of the war may be taken as representing the determination of the people of Japan to fight the battles of the Allies to the finish. The Government and people of Japan desire that the conclusion of this war shall be a peace of no temporary nature; and to ensure such an outcome Japan is doing all that lies within her power to assist in giving the enemy a final blow and secure liberty and justice for mankind.

A WORD TO THE ALLIES

By Baron SAKATANI

(EX-MINISTER OF FINANCE AND IMPERIAL DELEGATE TO THE
ALLIES' CONFERENCE IN PARIS)

FROM the beginning of the European war I have taken a constant and increasing interest in the cause of the Allies and the progress of the conflict, and done all that within me lies to promote the means by which Japan can render efficient assistance to the Allies in the cataclysmic struggle for liberty. When it was decided to convene a conference of the Allies in Paris in 1916 I had the distinguished honour of being appointed by his Majesty the Emperor to represent Japan on that occasion, and set out from Tokyo on May 1st, of that year. On the way to France I visited Russia, passing through Korea, Manchuria and Siberia on my way to the Russian capital; and thence continuing the journey to Sweden I embarked from Bergen for England, and in due course arrived safely in Paris. The various sessions of the Allied Conference I found to be of profound interest and significance; and after the meetings were over I had the privilege of visiting the various battle fronts in France and Italy. Returning through Switzerland, I set out for home by way of the United States and Canada,

arriving in Japan on the 3rd of November, after an absence of six months.

What impressed me most during the long course of my journey were the tales of German barbarism that were everywhere recounted by people of all classes, as well as the remarkable unity that prevailed among the Allies in their enthusiastic determination to free Europe from such savagery; which they were on all sides doing with the most heroic gallantry and unprecedented prowess.

Since my return home my interest in the Allied cause has, of course, not been less but even more keen than before. I have already delivered more than 110 public addresses, and on every such occasion have endeavored with all the ability at my command to impress on my fellow-countrymen the importance of the war and the truth of all that I had witnessed and had evidence of in connection with Germany's decimation of the invaded countries, and the need of doing everything possible to hasten the termination of the conflict with victory on our side. And I am not without hope that

my earnest remarks in this connection will bear some fruit in inspiring my fellow citizens of the empire with a determination to aid the Allies still more than in the past, though Japan has done and is doing nearly all that she can to hasten the day of victory. What I have undertaken more especially to emphasise in my public speeches is the need of understanding the cause of the present war, and the main purpose in prosecuting it to a successful conclusion. I have tried to show clearly how the responsibility for provoking this war rests upon Germany and Austria, and that the Allies are fighting for the prevention of the recurrence of such a war by securing liberty and justice not only for the invaded and decimated countries but for mankind; and this they will do at whatever sacrifice. And this sacrifice I have insisted that my own people of Japan should share. Here is the opportunity of their lives to show what Bushido can do for human freedom, justice and true civilization.

In the month of August, 1916, when the second anniversary of the beginning of the war came around, his Majesty the Emperor of Japan sent a fraternal letter to his Majesty the King of Great Britain, in reply to one from the King, in which our Emperor asserted the invincible determination of Japan to pursue the war to the utmost until the cause of *human justice* and *human freedom* were defended unto victory. This Imperial message, together with the Imperial Declaration of war

against Germany in August, 1914, denotes the object and significance of Japan's participation in the war, pointing out distinctly the course which the people of Japan should pursue in coöperating to the utmost with their Allies in the prosecution of the war.

The great conflict has been waged now for three years, and still neither Germany nor Austria betrays signs of submission, continuing their outrages and bringing terrible punishment on their own people as well as great suffering to the invaded countries. The fury of the war yet shows no indication of abatement. It is said that the terrible gun-fire of the present war is more destructive than the deluge that enveloped the world in the days of Noah. This disastrous process that has to be kept up day by day, sending thousands of precious lives to premature death, and wasting untold millions in the hard-earned money of the people, should arouse every friend of mankind to be fully active in pushing the struggle to a speedy conclusion.

Now that the people of the United States have decided to join the *Entente* and fight for that liberty which America loves, our gratitude toward that country has been increased, and our hopes are strengthened for a nearer ending of the war.

Before concluding this brief paper there is one special word that I should like to say to the Allies. Every effort of all concerned must be made to promote the

most harmonious coöperation between America and all the Allies so as the more effectively to fulfill the object of the *Entente* in waging this war. To my mind this can be best effected by holding at some convenient place a conference composed of delegates representing the greatest minds of the Allied nations, who shall discuss and plan the best and surest means of restoring peace and good order permanently, and to put the methods agreed upon into practice. This conference should take into consideration the advisability of bringing about complete coöperation between the three great factors of *Entente* potentiality: the *financial power* of the United States, the *capacity for output of arms and munitions* in Britain and France and the *military capacity* of Japan. If my idea, thus proposed, can be but realized with sincere and friendly unanimity, I am persuaded that an ark could be constructed that would save mankind from the present deluge of fire and blood. The present decimation must cease if man is to have hope for the future; and all nations should be prepared for whatever sacrifice is necessary to restore peace with honour. This is the most earnest desire of the Japanese people.



EFFECT OF WAR ON JAPAN'S COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

By BUYEI NAKANO

(PRESIDENT OF THE TOKYO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY, AND
EX-PRESIDENT OF THE TOKYO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE)

HOW the commerce of the Far East might have been interrupted by the war can be inferred from the depredations of the one enemy ship, *Emden*, during the early stages of the struggle. Had all the German ships at large when the war broke out been free from molestation and able to prey on merchants ships to the same extent as the *Emden*, the results must have been seriously embarrassing to trade.

What Japan has done in a naval and military way for the Allies and their commerce has been more appropriately and fully treated by other contributors to this volume. It may be mentioned, however, that the people of Japan have been very anxious to do still more. The spirit of our people has been accurately manifested among the Japanese settlers in Canada many of whom have volunteered as soldiers in the armies being recruited in the British colonies. Those from

British Columbia have been accepted and already done some veteran service at the Front. It is with regard to the effect of the war on Japanese commerce and industry, however, that I wish especially to enlarge at this time.

It is hardly necessary to say that Japanese commerce and industry have reaped unprecedented profits from the war, and the national wealth in specie has thereby been considerably increased. The finances of the nation were never in a more favourable state than at present. The specie holdings of the nation have grown in the last three years to three times the amount existing at the beginning of the war, while trade has enjoyed a favourable balance since the war, excess of imports having hitherto prevailed generally. Japan's increase of wealth, like that of the United States, has not, of course, been due to avarice, or indifference to the interests of her Allies,

but simply in the ordinary ways of legitimate trade and on account of her position which safely removes her from enemy interruption. It has been argued by some that Japan, on account of her favourable condition financially, should make still greater efforts for the assistance of the Allies; but this way of reasoning fails to take into account the extent to which Japan has helped, and is still helping, the Allies, both in a financial way and in the supply of munitions, to say nothing of her aid in a naval and military sense. That Japan should have gained financially while rendering assistance to the Allies is an accident of trade for which Japan is not responsible in any unworthy sense. Japan has been enriched in no way that has not at the same time given adequate assistance to those enriching her. If the Allies have helped to enrich Japan it is only because she has been helping them to win the war. These mutual benefits accruing from trade and industry are natural and not to be instanced as indicating perversity on either side. *Japan's prosperity, therefore, may be justly taken as a measure of the extent to which she has been assisting the Allies, and a compliment to her rather than a condemnation.* It has been a marked feature of Japan's commerce with the Allies since the war that prices quoted have been according to actual value, without any attempt to take advantage of war prices. There can be no objection to my calling the

attention of our Allies to significant facts like these.

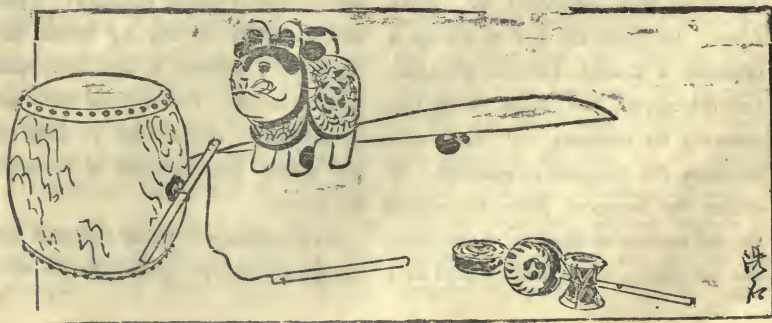
It is important to remember, too, that it has not been as easy as some might imagine to do all that Japan has done for the Allies in the way of war supplies. In this country the raw materials of industry are very scarce and prices have been soaring to an abnormal extent since the war. The rate for money also has been beyond that prevailing in Europe and America. That these conditions have not compelled Japan to put prices up to a higher figure in sales to the Allies is worth noting. The war has created a great number of new industries in Japan, and new factories have appeared everywhere. These have not been established wholly for the benefit of the Japanese; for their output, being for the Allies as war supplies, can meet but a temporary demand and therefore be only a temporary benefit to their promoters. Indeed many Japanese capitalists are running grave risks in venturing on attempts to meet the requirements of the Allies, for whose sake, therefore, they may eventually lose all. There are other industries where it was impossible for promoters in their own strength to provide means for meeting the urgent requirements of the Allies, and these have been enabled to undertake orders by the special assistance of the Government, an act of chivalry and loyalty to the Allies on the part of the national authorities. As most of these new enterprises cannot hope to find

sufficient demand for their products after the war, their establishment must be regarded as directly for the purpose of aiding the Allies and pushing the war to a victorious conclusion. But in many cases it is gravely doubtful whether the promoters will ever be able to lift again the capital which they have sunk in such war enterprises. It is not too much to say that had Japanese capitalists and business men been indifferent toward the interests of the Allies, many of the new industrial establishments would never have been organized. This proves that these factories and munition works owe their rise largely to the good will of the commercial and industrial circles of Japan and the international good-faith of the Japanese Government, uniting to attain

results beneficial to the Allied cause.

At last the United States and China have joined the Allies; but Japan was the first distant nation to join them; which she did very promptly and effectively, with little consideration of consequences, and without the interests that the other Allies have at stake. In spite of distance, and lack of raw material for industry and war supplies, Japan has persevered in her assistance through the three years of the struggle against the common enemy; and the help that Japan has rendered in this and numerous other ways of vital importance, cannot have been negligible.

We wish it earnestly to be remembered by the Allied people that Japan's sincere desire is to support the Allied cause with firm decision and the utmost exertion.



JAPAN'S MOTIVE AS AN ALLY

By TAKESHI INUKAI

(LEADER OF THE KOKUMINTO (NATIONALIST) PARTY, AND MEMBER OF THE IMPERIAL DIPLOMATIC INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE)

WHAT Japan has done for her Allies in this war, as well as the significance of the Fund raised by the people of Japan in aid of the Sick and Wounded in the Allied countries, has been dealt with by other contributors to this volume; so that it lies with me simply to attempt an explanation, from a Japanese point of view, as to Japan's motives in taking part in the European war.

I venture to say at the outset that Japan's motives for participating in the war are somewhat different from those of the other Allies. That such a difference should exist is very significant, and it should be well understood by Japan's Allies. To Japan the war in Europe is primarily a struggle between despotism and democracy, but Japan is fighting primarily for humanity and peace so as to ensure the progress of mankind. Of course the European Allies are moved by the menace of absolute monarchism and militarism, which they regard as a danger to mankind and the peace of the world; but Japan, not being exposed to these dangers to the same extent as the nations of Europe, has, in her isolation, not so much fear of them. She is fighting against the principle of aggression no matter whence it comes; whether it comes from bureaucracy or democracy, or not. It is said that the Allies are fighting principally for the sake of humanity and peace, and therefore, for the same reason as Japan; but it seems to me this is a *post hoc, ergo propter hoc* argument: an argument deduced from the consequence. Is it not more true to say that the European Allies are in this war because of simply necessity? There was absolutely no way by which they could have avoided it and leave their defences secure. As for Japan there was no necessity: she decided to enter the war purely from motives of humanity and peace.

It is consequently to be regretted that an opinion prevails abroad to the effect

that Japan is participating in the European war only under obligations imposed by the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. I do not deny that even in Japan there are those who believe this to be the case ; but when war begins we cannot expect all the people to know the reasons for it. Some are quite indifferent to accuracy as to such questions and some simply follow rumour. In any case it must be admitted that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance *did* have some influence on Japan's attitude after the war broke out. The people of Japan do not admit that they are in this war because of any previous agreement with any nation ; they are in it because every nation with any respect for humanity and civilization ought to be in it, to hasten the day of liberty, justice and peace. There is no provision in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance obliging Japan to participate in a European war, nor that Japanese ships have any obligation to patrol the waters of the Mediterranean Sea. These services Japan has undertaken purely for the sake of humanity and of her own free will. Japan does not consider it at all complimentary to be told that she is fighting simply because she promised to fight, or simply because of some previous agreement. We live in a world where men and nations are only too often moved to action purely because of self-interest even where no obligation exists. But Japan does not care to be included among nations acting on this principle. She never engages in war

except where it cannot be avoided and be true to humanity or national security. Indeed the results of the European war in some ways will effect Japan least of any of the nations concerned. Her geographical position renders her largely immune even from German aggression. Japan, therefore, requests that her European Allies will kindly understand that her motives in taking part with them in this war are not due to obligation or necessity, but chiefly from a desire to be true to the dictates of humanity and oppose unjust aggression and wicked contravention of international liberty.

As a political leader no less than as a man I have sometimes been obliged to differ from the views of the Government authorities in regard to grave national questions, and even concerning the war in Europe my views may not always coincide with theirs. It has been my conviction from the first that since Japan determined to participate in this great war, not of necessity nor on account of any previous agreement, her sphere of operation should have been free and unrestricted from the very first, especially in respect to naval activity. Now that she has taken the step, however, Japan will never draw back until the purposes of the war have been fulfilled. Japan will prosecute the war by all proper means until the common enemy is defeated, and this without regard to differences of opinion and the ultimate measure of sacrifice. For this reason

the great leaders and thinkers of Japan as well as the Government and people generally have offered no objection to the extension of our naval activities to European waters nor to the supplying of munitions from our stores at home. No one can doubt that Japan has been and is doing her very best as one of the Allies. It is a matter of regret to Japan that some occidental journals should so far misunderstand the situation as to suggest from time to time that Japan is not doing quite so much as she might do. Such suggestions are due either to ignorance or want of fairplay. I venture to ask without fear of adequate reply: What has Japan not done in this war, that she should have done?

In conversation with a French gentleman who visited Japan with a mission like the

so-called people's diplomacy, recently I took occasion to point out these considerations, and to impress upon him my conviction that it is very doubtful whether any other nation in the world, with such little interest in Europe, would have done as much as Japan has done for Europe in this dreadful war. Without either interest or obligation Japan has voluntarily run risks without regard to sacrifice. I also explained in a substantial way that Japan participated in the war not simply because of her duties to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and that Japan's present activities were the best she could render. These convictions I beg here to repeat; and it is my earnest desire that our brave Allies will so understand Japan's motive for actively participating in the European war.



VICTORY CERTAIN

By Viscount TAKAAKI KATO

(EX-MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, EX-AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND,
MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS AND LEADER OF THE
KENSEIKAI, OR NEW CONSTITUTIONALIST PARTY.)

A PERIOD of more than three years has now elapsed since the outbreak of the European war; and the people of Japan are happy and grateful to see how nobly and effectively their brave Allies are fighting the outrageous enemy with unremitting skill and vigour, steadily pushing on to the hour of victory. No one has any doubt that victory for the Allies is certain, if they keep on as at present.

Japan, as one of the Entente Powers, is also fighting the common enemy in coöperation with her venerable Allies. Since the inception of the war Japan has never failed to attack the enemy wherever possible, nor to assist the Allies toward that end at every opportunity. Among the more remarkable achievements of Japan in this direction may be mentioned the capture of Tsingtau, the German islands in the South Seas, the operations of the Imperial Navy in the Pacific and Indian Ocean and in the Mediterranean Sea, to say nothing of our busy activity in supplying arms and ammunition, and subscribing to loans floated for the Allies.

All these endeavors, however, have been more or less public undertakings of the State, promoted by the Government, or certain capitalists and manufacturers of the country. The people of Japan as a whole have had no opportunity of expressing their common sympathy with the Allies in the object of the war, their feeling of gratitude to the civil and military population of the Allied countries for the valliant part taken in defending the liberties of mankind, and their profound compassion for those suffering from wounds or other disability on account of the war. For this reason advantage has been taken of the increasing need for private donations among those distressed to raise a Fund in Japan, collected from the people in general, which the Allies could regard as a token of our oneness with them in this colossal struggle and all that it means in the way of endurance and sacrifice.

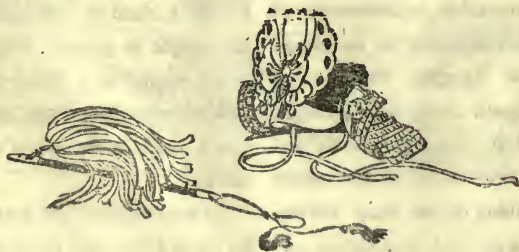
So insignificant a gift may not go very far toward the relief of so many in need, but it will at least do something toward

signifying Japan's profound gratitude to the Allies for their laudible defence of liberty and justice at an immense sacrifice of life and property and all those things that humanity holds dear, thus hastening the longed-for day of permanent and honourable peace.

Japan first tried to show her sympathy by despatching a corps of Red Cross nurses and surgeons to England, France and Russia; and the Fund she has now collected and sent to the Allies with this volume of good wishes is for the purpose of supporting her words of sympathy in another practical way. The Fund has been accumulating for some time and is now distributed among the sick and wounded soldiers and other sufferers from the war in the Allied countries as a mark of our appreciation of what they are doing for the defeat of the common enemy. Though the amount is meagre Japan and her people have no doubt that

it will be graciously accepted by the Allies as a manifestation of their sincere sympathy and gratitude, as aforementioned.

In uniting with those who have contributed to this volume expressing Japan's good-will for the Allied cause, I take the opportunity of offering personally my best wishes for the success of the Allies, at the same time urging them to prosecute the war with ever increasing severity, for it is only by hard and continuous knocks that the enemy can be brought to submission. As the Allies thus forge ahead against all odds, bringing mankind nearer the day of victory and international justice, I beg them to feel assured that the sympathy and support of Japan has been with them from the beginning of the struggle to the end, sparing no effort within her power to share in supplying their need.



JAPAN AND THE WAR

By TAKASHI HARA

(LEADER OF THE SEIYUKAI (CONSTITUTIONALIST) PARTY, AND MEMBER
OF THE IMPERIAL DIPLOMATIC INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE)

THE European war is now at its height. The extension of the battle front and the great number of the troops engaged are unprecedented in the history of war. The Allies are maintaining the struggle at immense sacrifice and risk of national stability, with a perseverance and labour worthy of all admiration. Fortunately for Japan she lies far distant from the actual scenes of warfare. But as Japan is one of the belligerents her people feel the same sympathy for the Allies in their struggle as if they represented Japan.

The Association for Aiding the Sick and Wounded Soldiers and Others Suffering from the War in the Allied Countries was recently organized in Japan under private auspices, and the contributions from the general public amount to about 2,000,000 *yen*. The Fund is now to be distributed among those for whom it was collected, through the Japanese representatives stationed in the Allied countries. Though we are ashamed to offer so small a contribution yet it signifies the spontaneous sympathy of the Japanese people with the Allies; and we shall be most happy if the offering be accepted with due appreciation. It is our earnest hope that the Allies will exert every effort with indomitable spirit for the accomplishment of their ultimate object; and the people of our Empire will leave no means untried to support them with all their strength.

JAPAN'S FRIENDSHIP

By IKUZO OÖKA

(EX-MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND PRESIDENT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

JAPAN'S foreign policy has always been to maintain friendship with all nations and to advance civilization in peace. Some years ago she waged wars against China and Russia simply to safeguard her empire and establish permanent peace in the Far East, and not for any aggressive purpose or design. It was because she regarded the support of the Allied cause as contributory to the security of her foreign policy that Japan decided to become a party to the war in Europe.

It is now full three years since the war began, and yet the extent of battle and the countries involved increase, with more appalling losses day by day. Japan being herself a party to the war on the side of the Allies naturally sympathises with them under the present circumstances, regarding their lot as her own.

A resolution of sympathy was passed by the Imperial Diet in January last conveying a tribute of respect and good-will from the whole Japanese people to the Allied nations to cheer them on in their noble task. It is no more than fitting that this resolution should be backed up by something more practical; and so it was agreed that a Fund should be raised for the Sick and Wounded among the Allies, and all those who have suffered on account of the war in the invaded countries.

Though the amount is not large, it nevertheless crystalizes the sympathy of the Japanese people; and we know that the Allies will accept the gift with due appreciation of Japan's sincerity.

In thus asking the Allies to receive this small contribution to the relief of their sufferers from the war, Japan is convinced that they are fighting for a foreign policy similar to her own and that they will achieve their ultimate object and secure the peace of the world.

A STATEMENT

FROM THE COMMITTEE FOR THE COLLECTION OF
THE FUND FOR THE ALLIES

FULL three years have now passed since the outbreak of the unprecedented cataclysm in Europe ; and instead of showing signs of cessation the war is assuming still greater proportions, until nearly the entire world is in some measure affected by it, and no country of great military strength in either the eastern or western hemisphere not involved in it. Even Japan, which lies so far removed from the center of action, is taking her share in the fight on the side of her Allies and is exerting every effort to disable the common enemy and hasten the day of victory.

No sooner was war declared and it became evident that Japan would have to take part in it, than she ordered mobilization consistent with the sphere of her geographical responsibility and promptly brought about the surrender of Tsingtau, the seat of enemy activity in the Far East. The victory on land was followed up by ridding Far Eastern waters of all enemy ships, Japan's naval operations extending even to the South Seas, India and South America. The Imperial Navy of Japan also coöperated with that of

Great Britain in policing the waters of the Pacific ; and Japan is still discharging tasks of great responsibility and difficulty in connection with the war. Japan only regrets that her geographical distance from the theatre of action deprives her of the privilege of rendering still further assistance by being represented on the battle Front, but her guns and ammunition as well as some of her officers are doing what is possible to compensate for this, and she hopes that the importance and extent of her help to the Allied cause will be fully understood and appreciated by her friends. As a member of the Entente Japan takes a keen and constant interest in the cause for which the war is being waged, neglecting nothing that could possibly be of further help to her Allies ; for she knows that any tendency to indifference or inclination to selfish objects could only be interpreted as a betrayal of her friends. Japan might have been content with merely observing formally the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance ; but her people are always too enthusiastic in a righteous cause to assume any such attitude. Japan entered the

war with a definite policy toward the Allies and from that policy she has not swerved since the beginning of the campaign, equally determined with her Allies that justice shall have free course among mankind.

In addition to placing her naval and military strength and skill at the service of the Allies Japan has afforded them considerable financial accommodation, as far as her wealth permits, to say nothing of the enormous extent to which she has assisted in supplying arms and ammunition. In the early stages of the conflict, too, Japan despatched a corps of Red Cross nurses and physicians to England, France and Russia, where their work on behalf of the wounded has been much appreciated; and she has also contributed articles and funds for the relief of the people in the invaded countries, and joined with the Allies in prohibiting enemy trade. Thus Japan is energetically pursuing the course best adapted to serve the aims of the Allies and faithfully acting up to the understanding agreed upon. Indeed it is hardly too much to say that no people of the Allied countries could be more sincerely anxious to hasten the day of victory than are the Japanese. Though they have suffered nothing in comparison to the people of the invaded countries the Japanese nevertheless feel deeply for those that are afflicted by the war, as well as admiring and appreciating the noble deeds of the heroic troops so effectively withstanding the savage decima-

tion of innocent populations. The humane and chivalrous spirit of Japan goes out to these heroes and sufferers to a degree not possible to express in words or funds. They are fighting the battle of mankind, the battle that is to prevent future wars; and for this the people of Japan are no less grateful than the other civilized peoples of the world. In order to convey these sentiments in a practical way to Allied countries the Association for Aiding the Sick and Wounded Soldiers and Others Suffering from the War in the Allied Countries was established in Japan; and the amount, as has been said by others contributing to this volume, though not large, brings with it the sincere sympathy and gratitude of Japan.

JAPAN'S MILITARY OPERATIONS

Having already indicated in brief outline the ways and means Japan has adopted for the assistance of her Allies in the great war, it may be well to point more in detail the various operations undertaken by the Imperial Government for the prosecution of the war. When the war first broke out it was thought that perhaps it might be possible to preserve peace in the Orient, and so Japan assumed an attitude of neutrality; but when it became clear that Germany had challenged Britain to war, Japan knew where her duty lay, and she immediately began to make preparations for the investment of the great German fortress at Tsingtau; for already German ships had begun to menace the

trade of East Asia. Japan, therefore, entered into an understanding with Great Britain as to the policing of Oriental waters. The first thing necessary to secure safety was to eradicate the German base of operations in the leased territory of Kiaochau. Germany was given the opportunity of surrendering without bloodshed; she was even given the privilege of withdrawing or interning her warships in Chinese waters, and to transfer to Japan by September 14th, 1914, the whole of the leased land at Tsingtau, with the object of its ultimate return to China. The reply to this request was to be handed to the Japanese authorities by noon on August 23rd; after which date Japan reserved to herself the right of taking free action. The polite and dignified request of the Imperial Government Germany treated with silent contempt. The Teutons were in for blood; and blood they should have! No sooner had the appointed hour expired without an answer than his Majesty the Emperor of Japan proclaimed war against Germany. On the 27th of the same month the Austrian Government gave notice of having severed relations with Japan. Japan now found herself in the whirlpool of the European struggle with Russia, France, England and Belgium against Austria and Germany, far removed, as she at first thought herself to be from the war.

Thus the war with Germany began in the Orient; and Japan is still operating actively, directly and indirectly, positively and negatively, without regard to sacrifice, for the achievement of the final purpose of the Allies.

The moment that relations were broken off with Germany the Imperial Japanese army and navy commenced a series of combined operations, and each naval and

military unit set out for its objective on the afternoon of August 23rd. The Second Squadron under Vice-Admiral Kato started for Kiaochau Bay and began the blockade of those waters, which was effective on the 27th. On September 2nd the Eighteenth Division of the Imperial Japanese Army landed on the coast of Shantung, under command of Lieutenant-General Kan-o. Advancing along rough and muddy roads in the face of a great storm the troops established their positions around Tsingtau, and a violent siege began. The troops of Japan first encountered those of the German fortress at Tsimo on September 16th; after which ten battles were fought in various places, until finally all the besieged were driven into the fortress, which was attacked on November 5th. Up to this time Japan had lost about 1,000 men in killed and wounded. The assault on the German fortress was undertaken by 6,000 of as brave and intrepid heroes as any army could produce. Investment operations went carefully on and the general attack was well under way, supported by heavy naval artillery under command of Captain Masaki, and British guns under Major-General Barnardiston. Owing to Imperial solicitude for the non-combatants and neutrals in the fortress, the Japanese army and navy sent a joint message by wireless to the Governor of Tsingtau offering safeconduct to those desiring to escape, of which only five persons took advantage. The bombardment of the fortress both from land and sea now proceeded with unceasing severity, and by the 7th of November the Germans were compelled to surrender. The Japanese lost 440 men in the siege and took 3,906 prisoners of war, including Major-General Meyer-Waldeck, and 436 wound-

ed that were in hospital. Thus the German fortress was reduced and the German ships in the harbour destroyed and enemy activity in the Far East ended. The German prisoners of war were transported to Japan, where they were placed in various stations, the wounded being left at Tsingtau until convalescent. Having finished all that required attention on land, the Japanese army subsequently confined its attention to assisting the Allies by manufacturing munitions of war, including guns and ammunition of every kind, and despatching officers to the Front to assist in handling the guns.

OPERATIONS OF THE IMPERIAL NAVY

The first duty of the Imperial Navy after the declaration of war was the blockade of Kiaochau Bay, which it effectively maintained during the two months prior to the reduction of Tsingtau, in which it vigorously participated in coöperation with the land forces, assisted by the British warships, *Triumph* and *Aster*, under Admiral Jerome. Most of the bombarding operations were carried out by the Second Squadron, in which the First Squadron, under Vice-Admiral Kato, the present Minister of the Imperial Navy, joined; while the Third Squadron coöperated with the warships of Britain, France and Russia in patrolling the waters of the north and south Pacific for the protection of the trade routes of the Allies. So effective was this service that by the time of the fall of Tsingtau the seas of East Asia were secure for shipping. Japan's sphere of patrolling operations was supposed to be confined to the Orient, extending as far as the French Indies and the Straits Settlements, but circumstances made it necessary to pursue the enemy in all directions. A Japanese squadron had

proceeded towards Singapore at the beginning of the war, chiefly in search of the *Emden*; but its most important duty turned out to be the convoying of Australian troop ships to Europe, covering a distance of 10,000 miles, from New Zealand to Aden. Another South Sea expedition succeeded in driving the enemy from his base of operations in the Caroline Islands and the Marshall group, finally occupying these archipelagoes. This squadron also assisted the warships of France and Australia in patrolling the eastern Pacific. Japanese warships policing the waters of the south sea islands kept the trade routes clear for ships from Australia and New Zealand. Another Japanese squadron patrolled the Pacific coast of Canada down to Central America in combination with English and Canadian warships; and subsequently when the Australian warships joined the British naval operations in the Atlantic, the Japanese fleet had to extend its patrol to the coasts of South America. Having lost a base of operations in the eastern Pacific the enemy was forced to seek a base in South America, where, by the Japanese fleet, the enemy ships were driven to face the British squadron that ultimately annihilated them.

The enemy having finally been swept from the Pacific it remained for the Japanese navy to keep an eye on the situation, lest interned ships should escape and turn into commerce raiders; and recently the operations of the Imperial Navy have extended to the Mediterranean where the sailors of Japan have been bravely and loyally holding responsible positions with great efficiency. The unceasing activity of German submarines in the Mediterranean renders its waters one of the most dangerous spheres of

warfare; so that to maintain security for the transportation of Allied munitions and troops is one of the most important tasks a fleet can undertake. Already some ten Japanese merchant ships have been sent to the bottom by enemy submarines. Even for the sake of protecting her own merchantmen it seemed but natural that she should enter the Mediterranean, but she is all the more pleased if thereby she can be of effective use to the Allies. At the present moment a powerful squadron under Rear-Admiral Sato is making submarine operations in the Mediterranean very dangerous for the enemy. The number of ships saved by the Japanese fleet is already considerable, while the conduct of the Japanese officers and sailors in saving life on ships torpedoed has commanded the admiration and gratitude of the civilized world. The King of Great Britain graciously acknowledged the services rendered by the naval men of Japan by holding a formal ceremony to confer orders and decorations on Japanese officers patrolling the Mediterranean. Amid the many combats between the Japanese destroyers and the enemy submarines in Europe only one of our boats, the *Sasaki*, has been sunk.

The above is but the briefest summary of Japan's naval operations on behalf of the Allies since the beginning of the war; and there are numbers of other ways in which the Imperial Navy has rendered valuable assistance, that would be interesting to mention, were sufficient space at our disposal. Among these may be cited, however, the landing of a Japanese brigade at Singapore to allay an insurrection there, the transportation of treasure and other valuables for the Allies, the conveying of steamers laden with arms and ammunition, the safeguard-

ing of interned enemy ships in neutral ports. Thus on the whole it is evident to all who wish to make themselves familiar with the circumstances, that the Imperial Navy of Japan has rendered all service within its power to the Allied cause and displayed that sincere and practical sympathy for the countries invaded, which so well accords with the spirit of Bushido. To have extended the operations of a single navy over the whole Pacific Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the South Seas and the Mediterranean must surely mean an immense service to the Allies as well as an immense task for Japan. Japan's patrol service has covered no less than 700,000 nautical miles, involving participation by the entire fleet of Japan and its personnel of over 57,000 men.

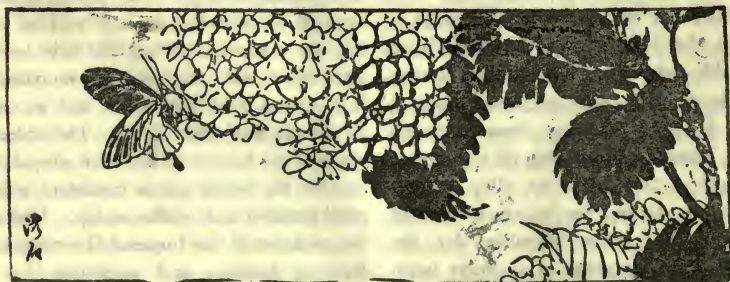
FINANCIAL AND OTHER ASSISTANCE

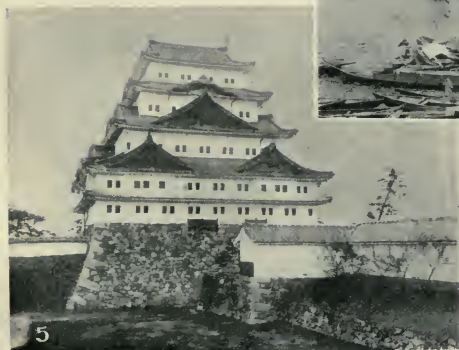
Japan is anxious that her Allies should know that her naval and military help is not the only assistance that she has rendered to the great cause in hand. To aid the naval strength of Russia Japan transferred the warships *Sagami* and *Tango*, two fine battleships, and the cruiser *Soya*, to Russia, the destroyer *Kofu* to England and a submarine to Italy. Important and valuable quantities of munitions have also been placed at the disposal of the Allies, to say nothing of the vast new organizations that have been established for turning out munitions fuses, shoes, boots, uniforms, and so on, for Russia and other Allies. The orders placed have been executed with despatch and for the lowest prices consistent with good material and workmanship. Under the guidance of the Imperial Government Japanese bankers and capitalists have facilitated financial accommodation to the

Allies not only in payment of war supplies ordered in Japan, but in direct loans. In February, 1916, Japan subscribed to Russian Treasury Bills to the amount of 50,000,000 *yen*, and in September of the same year floated a Russian loan of 70,000,000 *yen* more. In December, 1916, Japan accommodated Great Britain with a loan of 100,000,000 *yen*, and in June, 1917, France was accorded a loan of 50,000,000 *yen*. All these loans were popularly supported by the Japanese people. Japan also bought up bonds of the Allies offered though such financial houses as Messrs Sale & Frazar and the Russo-Asiatic Bank, amounting to considerable sums. The extent of Japan's financial accommodation to the Allied cause since the beginning of the war is very large considering that before the war Japan was herself a debtor country with an unfavourable balance of trade. The amount of money contributed to the various funds of the Allies for the private relief of sick and wounded has not been small in Japan, even poor school children sending their mite. The various entertain-

ments organized for the collection of funds for ameliorative associations of the Allies in Japan have always been well supported by the people of the country. The amount of money spent on the Red Cross contingents despatched to England, France and Russia was also considerable, to say nothing of the enormous sum expended on naval and military operations.

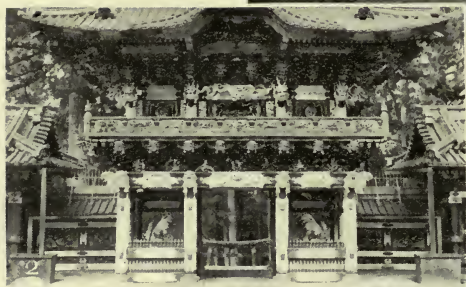
It has seemed desirable to the Committee of the Japan Association for Aiding the Sick and Wounded Soldiers and Others Suffering from the War in the Allied Countries, that the above summary of what Japan has done in other ways for the Allies should be presented for the consideration of those who may receive any aid from the Fund, lest they should imagine that the small sum sent to their respective countries represented the total of Japan's interest in them and the noble cause for which they are fighting and suffering. Indeed nothing that Japan can do in a material way can be taken as a measure of her interest and sympathy at this time of sorrow in which the people of Japan would fain have their share.





1. NIHONBASHI THOROUGHFARE, TOKYO 2. YOKOHAMA HARBOUR
3. KOBE HARBOUR 4. OSAKA HARBOUR 5. NAGOYA CASTLE

SOME FAMOUS PLACES IN JAPAN



1. THE IMPERIAL PALACE, KYOTO 2. THE YOMEI GATE, NIKKO
3. A CRYPTOMERIA AVENUE, KASUGA SHRINE 4. MIYAJIMA 5. MATSUSHIMA

SOME FAMOUS PLACES IN JAPAN

ILLUSTRATIONS

RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE YALU

This imposing structure, spanning the boundary between Korea and Manchuria, joins Japan and China in peaceful and prosperous communication and trade, and represents the consummate skill of the modern Japanese engineer. Round this center the war with China and the war with Russia waged fiercely, as it is the most strategic point in Japan's colonial empire. The bridge has one swinging span for the convenience of navigation on the river.

SUGAR CANE FIELDS, FORMOSA

The sugar plantations form one of the most striking features of Formosan scenery, as well as representing one of the most thriving and important industries of the colony. Sugar cane has been cultivated in the islands from ancient times, but only under Japanese rule has it attained to any development of importance, the sugar output now amounting to many millions of pounds annually. The latest methods are used on the plantations, and the most modern machinery in manufacturing the finished product.

NIHONBASHI THOROUGHFARE, TOKYO

Nihonbashi, or the Bridge of Japan, is the central point of the empire from which all distances are measured, and the great street crossing it runs through the heart of Japan's capital and represents one of the wealthiest and busiest centers of traffic and trade in Japan. The street is paved after the manner of occidental cities, and some of the nation's great business houses have fine buildings along its sidewalks. No one has seen a Japanese crowd until he has walked up Nihonbashi-dori.

YOKOHAMA HARBOUR

Yokohama, which fifty years ago was no more than an insignificant fishing village, is now one of the most important trade centers of the empire, with a magnificent harbour recently completed at immense cost and representing the most up-to-date facilities for shipping. Standing on the imposing water front the eye beholds a vast array of ships from all lands, each finding a welcome and accommodation unrivalled in the harbours of the Orient.

KOBE HARBOUR

This bird's-eye view of the city of Kobé from Suwayama hill, reveals the beauty of the situation enjoyed by Japan's next most important port to Yokohama, with which it is keeping pace to a remarkable degree. The harbour is always filled with vessels flying all flags, and Kobé must be reckoned among the busiest and most prosperous centers of trade in the empire.

OSAKA HARBOUR

This is a view of Osaka Harbour showing the portion completed at an enormous expenditure of time and money. Although the annual tonnage entering the harbour is not yet quite so large as some other leading ports of Japan, it is yet considerable, with brilliant prospects for the future, when the harbour works are completed.

Osaka is the second largest city in the empire, and owing to its great industries, is called the Manchester of Japan.

NAGOYA CASTLE

This famous fortress was built at the instance of the Shogun Ieyasu and at the expense of 26 daimyo owing allegiance to him. The main tower was constructed under direction of the noted warrior, Kato Kiyomasa, and consists of five stories. The dolphins, which adorn the main gables of the keep and form such conspicuous objects as one approaches the castle, are eight feet long and made of gold.

THE IMPERIAL PALACE, KYOTO

Kyoto was the capital of Japan for eleven hundred years; and the palace here reproduced was where the Imperial Court resided until the Meiji Restoration in 1868, when the capital was removed to Yedo, and the name changed to Tokyo. The Kyoto palace is noted for the beauty of its landscape gardens, and the exquisite finish of its interior which represents the highest art of old Japan, many of the panels and screens being done by the brush of ancient masters. At this palace took place the ceremony of Accession to the Throne of the present Emperor.

THE YOMEI GATE, NIKKO

The Yomei Gate is a synonym for beauty and wonder of design and construction wherever Nikko is known. It forms the main entrance to the precincts of the magnificent mausoleum raised to the memory of Ieyasu, the first shogun of the Tokugawa line. The gate is regarded in Japan as summing up in miniature all the artistic merits and mystery of the nation's architecture at its best. The imposing environment, with its well wooded hills and distant mountains, lends further splendour to the scene. The beautiful Lake Chuzenji and the Kegon waterfall are not far away.

KASUGA SHRINE

This sacred center of national worship is in the old city of Nara in the province of Yamato, surrounded by fair green hills. The environs present a scene of peaceful grace and beauty in the midst of cedar groves, shafts of light shooting through lofty branches into the cool shades below. The extended lines of ascending *torii* leave on the mind an impression of sublimity and awe as one approaches the shrine; while beautiful Mount Mikasa stands behind.

MIYAJIMA

Miyajima, one of the three most beautiful places in Japan, is 15 minutes by steam launch from Miyajima station on the Sanyo railway. On the island stands the Itsukushima shrine, its foundations rising mysteriously from the sea and a great *torii* in the water just in front. The situation and surrounding scenery are charming in the extreme, especially at night when the lanterns are lighted, dimly illuminating the environing hills and sea.

MATSUSHIMA

Matsushima, ideally situated on the Bay of Shiogama in the province of Miyagi, is one of the *sankai*, or three most beautiful spots in the empire. Here the eye is charmed with a matchless view of fairy-like islets rising above the blue bay, pines in fantastic shapes adorning each tiny island or projecting rock in wondrous fashion. The white sails of numerous junks, which always seem to be moving among the islands, still further add life and beauty to the scene.

EXPLANATION OF THE COVER

As all who are familiar with the history of fine art know, colour prints are a specialty of Japan. Each colour represented in the picture requires a separate impression, which must be done by hand without any mechanical aid. It is an art especially adapted to the Japanese who are noted for naturally adept manipulation.

The art of engraving pictures on wood has been practised in Japan from a very remote period. Between the years 770 and 780 A.D., during the Nara Period, the art attained remarkable development. Woodcuts in colour, however, did not appear in Japan until about 270 years ago, in the Tokugawa era. They first began to attract attention between the years 1615 and 1623, various tints, such as red, green, blue and yellow being put into the cut with brushes. From that time the art continued to develop until soon the colours were printed instead of painted into each impression.

As to the process of producing a colour print, it may be said that first the picture has to be engraved on wood, the kind used being cherry. A different block has to be made for each colour appearing in the finished picture. The colour which the block is to be printed is put on with a brush and the block engraved accordingly; and then the printing is done by pressing the paper on the block by hand or by a press called a *baren*, made of bamboo sheaths. The colour scheme is too complicated to be printed by the method known as three-colour printing. The colours are made of mixed inks representing the tints necessary to produce the colours of the original painting, and the printer can run no risk of having the colours improperly blend or run into one another. Consequently, if there are thirty or more different colours in the picture, that number of blocks or woodcuts will have to be made. The skill of the art is shown in making woodcuts that are perfectly ac-

curate and in printing with them so as not to have any mistake as to the colours.

The colour prints on the cover of this volume represent the greatest painters of Japan as well as her modern masters in colour printing. The picture on the upper portion of the cover is taken from the One Hundred Famous Views of Fuji-san painted by Hokusai, of the Ukiyo-é, or *genré*, school, the sacred mountain being seen from the Bay of Suruga, one of the finest views in Japan. The lower picture is one of flowers from the brush to the noted artist Korin Ogata, a master of design in art. This colour print is a direct reproduction from the original painting, and in itself a colour print of great value.

The art necessary to the accurate reproduction of these masterpieces may be inferred from the fact that both the prints required more than 30 impressions. Even for the smallest shade of difference a separate block was necessary. The excellence of the art herein displayed is due to the fact that the prints were made by the Simbi Shoin, the most noted experts in the world in Japanese colour printing. It would indeed be very difficult to find a more perfect example of exquisite colour printing than the two pictures on the cover of this volume.

The career of the great master, Hokusai, is well known to lovers of Japanese colour prints as well as admirers of fine art generally. Old Yedo was his birthplace and Shunsho was his first master, a famous *genré* painter of that day. Later the young artist studied under Yusen Kano; but he in time left the Kano school of painters, and through incessant toil and poverty raised himself to the position of master of a new school of art. His work was in some degree influenced by European art, having come under the tutelage of Shiba Kokan who had learned western perspective and realism from the foreigners at Nagasaki. Hokusai devoted

considerable skill to drawing illustrations for the popular novels of the day, and number of pictures he painted for the colour-printer was large. He did nothing, however, which has longer held popular admiration than the One Hundred Views of Fuji. Hokusai died in 1849 at the age of 90.

Korin, who attained to almost equal fame, was a Kyoto man, his father being a contractor or purveyor to the Imperial Court. Entering the studio of the artist, Honnami Koyetsu, while young, the lad made remarkable progress, and then took lessons from Kano Yoshinobu; and later

by combining the merits of both his masters he invented a school after his own name. Korin is esteemed as one of the foremost painters of Japan, his brush being charged with strength and his pictures, drawn from life, characteristically charming. For excellence in arrangement and design Korin has no superior. The selection made from his masterpieces for the cover of this book is an unusually fine example of his consummate skill as an artist who painted from nature. Korin passed away in the year 1716 at the age of 56.





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